

# JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL

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GAINESBORO, TENN., THURSDAY, AUG. 28, 1919

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

## More Than Million Men Mustered Out in Two Months.

Washington, D. C.—The demobilization of our army to date was declared one of the greatest accomplishments of the war by Secretary Baker in a statement pointing out the comparison between the figures in this war and those of '98 and '65. The Secretary laid particular emphasis upon the great record of transportation achieved in returning the men from France.

"The demobilization record to date is one of the most splendid successes of the war," said the Secretary. "It ranks favorably with the greatest achievements of the war. In one month alone we brought home more than a third of a million men, this with little help from the British and French shipping, which had been largely withdrawn at that time. The British and French took more than fifty per cent of our men overseas, but almost single-handed we brought back as many as 364,000 men in the month of June, more men than were ever transported overseas in a single month.

"Demobilization during the present war has far eclipsed the work either of the Civil or the Spanish war. To date we have brought back from overseas more than 1,888,000 men. We have demobilized all but about 500,000 of our four million men.

"In one month after the signing of the Armistice we had demobilized 351,206 men and 16,000 officers. In 1898 it took ten months to muster out 197,397 of the 216,259 officers and men serving when the American force in that war was at its peak. Certain units were demobilized from the Philippines even later than that. In the Civil War the strength of the volunteer army was 1,034,064 when demobilization began. It took from May 1, 1865, to November 1, 1866, or eighteen months to muster out this force. In approximately two and a half months after the Armistice we had mustered out 1,023,884 men and 62,000 officers, thus more than equaling the eighteen months record of the civil war.

"The movement homeward and demobilization of troops began almost contemporaneously with the signing of the Armistice. At the time the President, going abroad in March, ordered rapid demobilization, the first processes were well under way and from that time on we have carried out a program of demobilization that is almost astounding under circumstances of transportation and other difficulties that had to be overcome.

"There are at present approximately 350,000 emergency troops to be discharged. There are less than 100,000 men now in Europe and under present plans there will be less than 35,000 men in France on September 1. There are already more than a hundred thousand new enlistments and about 85,000 new enlistments are needed to bring the enlisted quota of the army up to the authorized 225,000 strength."

Further figures on enlistments in the regular army shows that 21,671 of the men newly enlisted have expressed their preferences as regards places of service. Of these 13,754 have expressed a desire to serve in Europe. Among the branches of service preferences given 39,344 want to serve in the infantry, while 11,878 express a preference for cavalry.

## Purpose and Aim of Jackson County High School.

The purpose of our school is to serve the boys and girls of Jackson county. No institution can have a loftier ideal than that of service. So, with this ideal before us we hope to make this year's work the most successful in the history of the school. In order that the school may function in the education of the children the two must be brought together. Our School Board together with the town authorities and business men should perfect plans at once, whereby, the children who desire to come here from different parts of the county may get board and lodging at reasonable rates.

We want the people to fully realize that the school at Gainesboro, is a county institution, that it is their school, and that its usefulness will be determined largely by their patronage and cooperation.

In any school system three factors working together always get results; that is, the teachers, the parents and the children. So, let's make a practical demonstration this year and verify this statement. We want every boy and girl in the county, who desire to complete their high school training to know that they have this opportunity offered them at home, and their patronage is essential, if our school functions as it should in our county system.

Our course of study is based upon outlines prepared by the State Board of Education. We have the grammar school consisting of the first eight grades, in the elementary course of study. The high school offers the regular four year work, the same as any other high school in Tennessee. Pupils will be promoted upon satisfactory completion of any grade.

We kindly ask that you consider this school before sending your children out of the county. If any information is desired from people over the county, see or write, Prof. Harry Moore, or J. C. Tinsley.

## Spread of Typhoid Can Be Checked.

Members of girls' clubs thru out the State are being taught to fight typhoid fever in every way. Lessons in how to fight it are given by county home demonstration agents.

They are taught that typhoid can be prevented if the germs are kept out of water and food, and if other precautions are taken.

They are told that when one member of the family becomes ill with typhoid the nurse can prevent the disease spreading to other members of the family. She should not handle cooking utensils, drinking cups which others use, or anything else that is a probable medium of distribution.

Cleansing the hands after each time the patient has been given care, is a splendid preventive. It can be done in this way: wash the hands with soap and water; follow by rinsing them in a quart of boiled water to which has been added a solution of one ounce of glycerine, and a teaspoonful of 95 percent carbolic acid. The solution should be made fresh each day.

## Constitutional Convention Election

It is generally conceded that certain amendments of our Constitution are absolutely essential to progress and prosperity.

On Thursday, September 4, voters throughout the state are to decide whether to have a Constitutional Convention, that needed amendments may be submitted for ratification by the people, or if we are to remain an unprogressive State of this great nation. Patriotism and State pride should insure an overwhelming affirmative vote.

A constitution is the keystone in the arch of government. If the keystone is out of place the arch will weaken and eventually fall. If the constitution is not suited to the needs of the time the State cannot prosper.

A constitution is the fundamental law, framed to protect the rights and liberties of the people and restrictive of hasty and ill-considered legislation. Constitutional protection at one period of the nation's life, however may under changed conditions become an obstacle to essential legislation.

Laws to meet present, not past, conditions should be constitutionally authorized. World changes have taken place in the last half century. A revolution in economic affairs, and Tennessee has outgrown her constitution. The coat of mail has become a "shirt of Nessus."

Our forefathers builded wisely for their day and time. In certain fundamentals their work will endure with this Republic, but law and institutions once sufficient becomes unadapted when conditions change.

We are prone to hope that patching may keep the garment worthy of wear; to hope that regeneration may come to institutions under which we were born; but no good is ever accomplished by prolonging artificially the life of an archaic constitution when its once-time merits have ceased to exist.

Our Supreme Court pronounced sentence upon our constitution when, in obedience to its mandates, the court was constrained time and again to set aside the legislative voice of the people.

Time has brought such radical changes in economic conditions that the pyramid is standing on its apex. We have now the opportunity to right this condition. A people with the power and legal right to remedy political ills who fail to do so are underserving of the blessings of true democracy.

Tennessee has had three Constitutions. That of 1799, whose provisions were based largely upon the Federal Constitution and that of North Carolina. Selfishness of land owners was shown in Section 26 of Article II, "No one hundred acres shall be taxed higher than another, ex-

cept town lots, which shall not be taxed higher than two hundred acres." An entail law in effect. The Constitution of 1834 was ratified in 1835. From that time until the Civil War is known as the golden period of the State's history.

The Constitution of 1880 has been termed "a political expedient for the purpose of restoring the citizenship of a majority of the white voters of the State." Beyond this the Constitutional Convention evidently thought it best to wait more settled times for a prominent member (A. O. P. Nicholson) said: "Let us be careful; let us do more than is absolutely necessary; in ten years from now all this must be done over again." His ten years have drifted into half a century. The urgent need for a new Constitution should be fully explained; tell the people the truth, the whole truth. How can you expect them to trust you if you do not trust them? They will naturally ask, "Why a new Constitution?" They should be told not in glittering generalities with wealth of words and poverty of thought, but in plain and simple language. Such action will remove all suspicion of ulterior motives. When this is done they will support this movement for the uplift of the State.

A Constitution should be framed for future as well as present needs. The consequences of the actions of men often live when the men themselves are dead and forgotten. A Constitution confined to fundamentals and not too restrictive of legislative power comes nearer giving the people a real voice in government and renders negative the initiative and referendum. Except in remote sections the simple life of the past no longer exists; science and invention have tied the town and country together; temptations heretofore unknown reach out a greedy hand; changing conditions open new opportunities for indulgence and appetites, bursting former restraints, are often sated in a loss of physical and moral stamina. Hence, the theory that a sound morality among the people is essential to a preservation of their liberties should be embodied in the law, that the general welfare, the prosperity and preservation of the State may be insured. Under the complicated, economic conditions of life today, government plays an important part in the personal affairs of every individual. Unless men are willing to lead subject lives, helplessly dependent upon the will and power of others, they must not abstain from politics. Peace, order, and justice cannot be maintained against greed, cunning, and the human lust for power, and the savage instinct for oppression, unless the people both protest and act.

## Special Session of County Court Monday, Sept. 8.

To The Justices of The Peace of Jackson County, Tennessee:

You are hereby notified that a special session of the Quarterly County Court, of Jackson county Tennessee, is hereby called to convene at the courthouse in Gainesboro, Tennessee, on Monday, September the 8th, 1919 at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the following purposes to-wit:

To consider the adoption of a Resolution, relative to the construction of Lock No. 8, or other Locks and Dams in Cumberland River, to hold the United States Government harmless against any damages that might arise from overflow caused by the construction of said lock, or locks and dams and to transact any other business in connection with same.

And to levy a special tax for a bond issue for the building of good roads in connection with State and Federal Aid in such an amount as the court might deem necessary. And for the purpose of electing Notary Publics for each and every Civil District of Jackson County where the same may be necessary or required.

R. A. Montgomery, J. P.  
J. W. Chaffin, J. P.  
B. C. Anderson, J. P.  
S. A. Ragland, J. P.  
J. B. Billingsley, J. P.  
Jno. L. Clemons, J. P.  
J. E. Richmond, J. P.  
B. C. Jones, Chairman.  
This August 26, 1919.

## A Farmer Who Makes Farming a Fine Art.

I took a Sunday dinner the other day with a farmer-acquaintance of whom one may well say, "May his tribe increase!"

To this man farming is a fine art. He bought most of his land years ago when it was galled and gullied, almost "worn out" as most of the neighbors thought. He has made it his life-work to nurse these acres back to health and fruitful comeliness. He has thought of himself as trustee for the Almighty, the responsible care-taker for a portion of God's footstool. He has had for his ideal the saying of Carlyle's: "Oh, it is great and there is no other greatness, to make some nook of God's creation more fruitful, better, more worthy of God!" And this truest greatness of our friend has most assuredly won.

It was an inspiration to walk over his beautiful fields and find with what surgeon-like skill he had healed a bleeding gully-wound at this point; how carefully he had laid off a land-saving terrace on this hillside; how wisely he had brought yonder water-seeped bottom into beauty and productivity by means of tile drainage; how happily he had made straight a crooked stream and thereby made more shapely a promising field; how prudently he had converted a tract unfit for tillage into a fruitful pasture; and with what concern for the beautiful he had nurtured the giant oaks and the flowering vines and shrubbery which surrounded the fair home and gardens.

As we walked and talked with this man, we found in him the same glorious, ennobling passion which dignifies the true artist, no matter in what work he may be engaged. No sculptor working out his dream in marble, no painter striving to put a God-given ideal on canvas, no great-

## Thrif A Great Factor In Reducing High Cost of Living.

In a statement just issued, Silas W. Davis, Government Director, Sixth Federal Reserve District, War Loan Organization, points out how thrift may be made a great factor in reducing the cost of living.

The statement follows:

"Reports indicate that steps are being taken by public officials everywhere to relieve the American people from the pressure and hardships of the present high cost of living. These measures may, or may not be productive of the desired results, but the people themselves hold it within their power to apply a remedy that cannot fail.

"The solution is found in the simple word THRIFT.

"Thrif means increased production; decrease of waste; conservation of resources; care and prudence in the management of one's affairs; careful buying and wise spending.

"Let every individual, family, business and association apply these principles to the business of living and the present high levels of prices will be forced downward. With an increase in the supply of commodities of all kinds and a decrease in the demand, prices will automatically decline.

"Let's put our business and home back on a war basis. The appeal to the American housekeeper to 'save food' has been to quickly forgotten. The salaried man and woman, and the business men have gone back to pre-war carelessness and extravagances.

"Buy only the foodstuff we must have to sustain life in comfort. Use every ounce judiciously. Throw nothing in the garbage can that could be used for food. Cast aside no clothing that can be made over, repaired and used longer. Spend only for those things which are absolutely necessary. Eliminate useless expenditures. Give personal attention to the details of the home and business. Put thought and study into every purchase to get the greatest value for the dollar spent.

"There has been a tendency since the armistice to lift the pressure of production in many lines. Let every producer strive just as diligently now to turn out raw products and manufacturers articles for peace purposes as they did for war purposes. Use every ounce of energy and every minute of time in piling up something on the supply side of the balance. It may seem like a dull monotonous undertaking. Monotony is more to be desired than worry and suffering. And in the end joy and pleasure will be found in the knowledge that we are making life easier-getting ahead in life."

hearted surgeon seeking to heal a broken human body and make it whole again, has more truly the artist-soul than this farmer. For him life has a meaning, and this meaning has comforted him. The ancient prophet said "Where there is no vision, the people perish"; and the same thing is true of an individual. Where there is no vision, the man perishes. This farmer has had a vision. Years ago he caught a vision of what his farm ought to be, and year by year, by prudence and economy—not by any wasteful expenditure, for he has never been wealthy—he has worked toward the realization of this vision.—The Progressive Farmer.